

# Brain

Girgis Abo Sefein

# Power



New Hello! & Treasure Island  
**Final Revision**

**1<sup>st</sup>** Secondary

الصف الأول الثانوى  
الفصل الدراسى الثانى



## Unit 7

advice (n)	نصيحة
allergy (n)	حساسية
at least	على الأقل
basic (adj)	أساسي
bedding (n)	فرش السرير
blanket (n / v. ed)	بطانية - يغطي
breathe (v. d)	يتنفس / يسترد انفاسه / يتفوه بكلمة
burn (n / v. burnt - burnt)	حرق - يحرق / يحترق
calm (adj / n)	هادئ - هدوء
chopping board (n)	لوح التقطيع
CPR	الإعاش القلبي الرئوي
danger (n)	خطر
dirt (n)	قذارة
DOs and DON'Ts	إرشادات وتحذيرات
dust (n / v. ed)	تراب - ينظف / يرش
electrical (adj)	كهربائي
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ
equipment (n)	معدات
evacuate (v. d)	يخلي (مكان)
evacuation (n)	تفريغ
first aids (n)	إسعافات أولية
grow (v. grew - grown)	ينمو

hygiene rules	قواعد النظافة الشخصية
hygienically (adv)	صحيًا / من وجهة النظر الصحية
immediate (adj)	فوري / عاجل
immediately (adv)	فورًا / حالًا
ingredients (n)	مقادير الطعام
injured (adj)	مصاب / جريح
law (n)	قانون
medical (adj)	طبي / متعلق بالطب
messy (adj)	فوضوي / غير مرتب
mild (adj)	متوسط / غير حاد
prohibition (n)	حظر / منع
research (n / v. ed)	بحث علمي - يجري بحثًا علميًا
respond (v. ed)	يستجيب / يرد
rule (n / v. d)	قاعدة - يحكم
separate (adj / v. d)	منفصل - يفصل
sneeze (v. d)	يعطس
soapy (adj)	صابوني / مخلوط بالصابون
soil (n / v. ed)	ثربة / أرض - يلوث
sponge (n / v. d)	ممسحة اسفنجية - يمسح
suggestion (n)	اقتراح
tissue (n)	منديل ورقي - نسيج رقيق
wrap (v. ped)	يغلف / يلف

## Unit 8

air-conditioning (n)	تكييف الهواء
application (n) = app	تطبيق
argue (v. d)	يجادل
benefit (n) (v. ed)	فائدة - يستفيد - يفيد
brainstorm	العصف الذهني
chat (n) (v. ted)	دردشة - يدرش
click (n) (v. ed)	نقرة - ينقر (على زر الماوس)
collection (n)	مجموعة
comment (n) (v. ed)	تعليق - يعلق
communication (n)	تواصل / اتصال
concentrate (v. d)	يركز
consequences (n)	عواقب / نتائج
consult (v. ed)	يُغطي استشارة / يستشير
documentary (n)	فيلم / برنامج وثائقي
electric (adj)	كهربائي (يعمل بالكهرباء)
familiar (adj)	مألوف / معروف
feedback (n)	ملاحظات نتائج
find out	يعلم ب / يعرف

get around	ينتقل / يسافر - يستوعب
go out	يخرج
GPS = Global Positioning System	نظام تحديد المواقع
hybrid (n)	هجين (مختلط النظام)
internet access	الوصول إلى الإنترنت
invention (n)	اختراع
luxury (n)	شيء فخم / فاخر /ترف / بذخ
navigate (v. d)	يحدد اتجاه - يقود سفينة أو طائرة
(not) anymore = (not) any longer	لم يعد (يفعل الشيء)
not exactly	ليس بالضبط
online posts	منشورات عبر الإنترنت
printing press (n)	آلة الطباعة / المطبعة
quiz (n.) / quizzes (plural)	امتحان موجز / مسابقة معلومات
robot (n)	إنسان آلي
smartphone (n)	هاتف ذكي
specific (adj)	محدد
translation (n)	ترجمة
vehicle (n)	مركبة



### Unit 9

abilities (n)	قدرات
appreciate (v - d)	يقدر / يثمن
author (n)	مؤلف
boarding school (n)	مدرسة داخلية
bullying (n)	التنمر - البلطجة
conclusion (n)	نتيجة / استنتاج
confidence (n)	ثقة
contact (n) - (v) - d	اتصال / يتصل
critical thinking	تفكير نقدي
cruel (adj)	قاسي
discuss (v - ed)	يناقش
education (n)	تعليم
electrician (n)	فني كهرباء
employ (v - ed)	يوظف
extra (adj)	إضافي / زائد
fail (v - ed)	يفشل - يرسب
failure (n)	فشل - رسوب
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glad (adj)	سعيد
governess (n)	مربية / معلمة بالمنزل / حاكمة

hatred (n)	كراهية
home-schooled (adj)	شخص متعلم بالمنزل
home-schooling (n)	التعلم بالمنزل
housekeeper (n)	مدير (ة) المنزل
imagine (v - d)	يتخيل
improve (v - d)	يُحسن / يتحسن
level (n)	مستوى
orphan (n)	يتيم
practical (adj)	عملي
regard (n)	احترام / تحية
relations	أقارب / علاقات
schooling (n)	التعليم في المدارس
servant (n)	خادم / خادمة
so-called (adj)	ملقب / مسمى
strange (adj)	غريب
succeed (v - d)	ينجح
success (n)	نجاح
successful (adj)	ناجح
upset (v) (adj)	يضايق / يزعج / مزعج
wealthy (n)	ثري

### Unit 10

apply (v. ied)	يتقدم بطلب/ يطبق / يستخدم
apprenticeship (n)	فترة تدريب على مهنة
attendant (n)	مُرافق / خادم / مشرف
attention	انتباه / انتباه
availability (n)	توفر / وجود
career (n)	مهنة / حياة مهنية
caring (adj)	مراعي للآخرين
casualty department	قسم الطوارئ
challenge (n. / v. d)	تحدي - يتحدى
characteristics	خصائص / مواصفات
communicator (n)	بارع في توصيل الأفكار للآخرين
community (n)	جماعة / مجتمع صغير
compassionate (adj)	رحيم / عطوف
confident (adj)	واثق / لديه ثقة في شيء
construction (n)	مبنى/بناء/تشديد
contract (n / v. ed)	عقد / يتكتمش / يصاب ب
cuisine (n)	فن الطبخ/مطبخ
CV = curriculum vitae	السيرة الذاتية
deadline (n)	موعد نهائي
degree (n)	درجة/شهادة علمية/مكانة/درجة مئوية

hard-working (adj)	مجتهد او جاد في عمله
honest (adj)	أمين
industry (n)	صناعة/ كد / اجتهاد
IT = Information Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات
loyal (adj)	مخلص / وفي / موالى
non-biased (ad)	دقيق / غير متحيز
obviously (adv)	بوضوح / بالتأكيد
office worker	عامل بمكتب
personal statement	بيان شخصي
practical (adj)	عملي/فعال/قادر على التعامل مع الأمور
progressing	تقدم / تطور
punctual (adj)	دقيق / منضبط في المواعيد
qualifications (n)	مؤهلات
reassure (v. d)	يُطمئن
reliable (adj)	يمكن الاعتماد عليه
rewarding (adj)	مُجزى / له عائد جيد
route (n)	مسار / طريق
shop assistant	عامل بمحل
siren (n)	صافرة إنذار
skill (n)	مهارة / براعة



eligible (adj)	مؤهل / جدير / مستحق
emergency room (n)	غرفة الطوارئ
essential (adj)	أساسي
fancy (v. led / n / adj)	يريد - يتخيل - خيال / خيالي
fire engine	سيارة إطفاء
firefighter (n)	رجل إطفاء
flexible (adj)	مرن / لين / قابل للتكيف
flight attendant (n)	مضيفة طيران

stressful (adj)	مجهد / مثير للتوتر
success (n)	نجاح
team player (n)	شخص يعمل جيدًا في فريق
teammate (n)	زميل بالفريق
tiring (adj)	متعب / مسبب للإجهاد
training (n)	تدريب
variety (n)	تشكيلة / مجموعة متنوعة
vast (adj.)	شاسع / ضخم

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## Unit 11

activist (n)	ناشط (شخص يحاول تغيير الأوضاع)
amazing (adj)	مذهل / مذهش / رائع
athlete (n)	لاعب ألعاب قوى / لاعب رياضي
athletics (n)	ألعاب القوى
benefits (n)	فوائد
bother (v. ed)	يزعج / يضايق
campaign (v. ed)	يقوم بحملة
campaigner (n)	مشارك في حملة / مؤيد / ناشط
campus (n)	الحرم الجامعي
celebrity (n)	شخص مشهور
charity (n)	مؤسسة خيرية / عمل خيري / صدقة
colleague (n)	زميل
compete (v. d)	يتنافس
dedicated (adj)	مخصص
determination (n)	عزم / تصميم
disability (n)	إعاقه / عجز
fighting (n)	قتال
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highs and lows	نجاحات وإخفاقات

inspire (v. d)	يلهم
issue (n) (v. d)	قضية / موضوع / عدد من جريدة / يُصدر
Kung Fu (n)	رياضة الكونج فو
medal (n)	ميدالية
muscles (n)	عضلات
Paralympics	الألعاب الأولمبية لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
podcast (n)	بث إذاعي
polio (n)	شلل الأطفال
powerlifter (n)	رَبَّاع (لاعب رفع أثقال)
powerlifting (n)	رفع الأثقال
promote (v. d)	يعزز / يرقى / يشجع
ramp (n)	مُنْخَذَر / مطلع للكراسي المتحركة
sign-off	إنهاء الرسالة - خاتمة
sloping surface	سطح مائل
snowboarding (n)	التزلج على الجليد
spina bifida (n)	تشقق العمود الفقري
stamina (n)	القدرة على التحمل / عزيمة
wheelchair (n)	كرسي متحرك
windsurfing (n)	التزلج على الماء

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## Unit 12

abandoned (adj)	مهجور
adopt (v. ed)	يتبنى (طفل / فكرة)
archaeologists (n)	علماء آثار
artificial (adj)	اصطناعي
characters (n)	شخصيات (في رواية / فيلم)
confuse (v. d)	يربك
cottage (n)	كوخ / بيت ريفي
disappear (v. ed)	يختفي
efficiently (adv)	بكفاءة
engaged (adj)	خاطب / مرتبط
engagement (n)	خطوبة / ارتباط
ensure (v. d)	يؤكد على / يضمن / يكفل
equally (adv)	بالتساوي
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guilty (adj)	مُذنب
legend (n)	أسطورة
machinery (n)	ميكنة / ماكينات
manual labour	عمل يدوي
mystery (n)	غموض / لغز
mystery stories (n)	قصص الغموض
pace (n)	وتيرة (الأحداث) / خطوة / إيقاع
plot (n)	حبكة (رواية - مسرحية) / مؤامرة
summary (n)	ملخص / موجز
theme (n)	موضوع (الرواية...)
uncomfortable (adj)	غير مريح / مزعج
unpleasant (adj)	غير سار
weaver (n)	نَسَّاج / صانع نسيج
weaving	نسيج / نسيج



## Synonyms & Antonyms

Word		Synonym	Antonym
abandoned	مهجور	deserted	inhabited
achievement	إنجاز / تحقيق	accomplishment / fulfilment	failure / disaster
advantages	مزايا	merits / benefits / profits	disadvantages / demerits / downsides
allergy	حساسية	sensitivity - reaction	
amazing	مدهش / مذهل	astonishing / stunning / wonderful	unsurprising / normal / unexceptional
appreciate	يقدر	thank / value / welcome	despise / depreciate
arrest	يقبض على	catch / capture / detain	release / set free / free
basic	أساسي	essential - fundamental	secondary - non-essential
(be) for	مؤيد لـ	pro / in favour of / supporting	against / anti / opposed to
benefit	يفيد / يستفيد	profit / aid / assist / gain	harm / hurt / damage
blanket	يغطي	cover - hide - conceal	
bother	يزعج	disturb / anger / upset	comfort / please / satisfy / aid
burn (v)	يحرق	set fire to - blaze - flame	extinguish - put out
calm (adj / n)	هادئ - هدوء	peaceful - peace - quiet	violent - disorder
caring (adj)	مراعي للآخرين	kind - sympathetic - concerned	uncaring - indifferent - cruel
celebrity	شخص مشهور	star / figure / icon	nobody / nonentity
challenge (n)	تحدي	difficulty - matter - issue	easiness - solution
confident (adj.)	واثق	self assured	hesitant
construct (v)	يبني / يشيد	build - establish	demolish - destroy
construction (n)	مبنى / بناء	building - establishing - founding	demolishing - destroying - ruining
cruel	قاسي	wicked / brutal / savage	merciful / compassionate / kind
deadline (n)	موعد نهائي	time limit - target date - due date	extension
definitely	بالتأكيد	certainly / absolutely	indefinitely
degree (n)	درجة	level - amount - stage	
disappear	يختفي	fade / vanish	appear
distant	بعيد	far	nearby
emergency	طوارئ	disaster - accident	safety - ease
employ	يوظف	hire	fire / dismiss / sack
equally	بشكل متساو	evenly	unequally
especially	خاصة / لاسيما	particularly / specifically	generally / in general
expensive	غالي الثمن	costly / pricey / costly	cheap / inexpensive / economical
familiar	مألوف	common / known / ordinary	unfamiliar / uncommon / unusual
flexible (adj)	مرن	adaptable - adjustable	rigid - inflexible
grow	ينمو	develop - mature	decrease - shrink
growth	نمو	increase - development	decline - decrease
guilty (adj.)	مُذنب	convicted / accusable	guiltless / sinless / innocent
honest	صديق	frank - sincere - trusty	deceitful - faithless - dishonest
huge	ضخم	enormous / immense	tiny / minute
hygiene	النظافة الشخصية	cleanliness - purity	dirtiness - uncleanness
immediately	فوراً	instantly - at once	later on - afterwards
improve	يحسن - يتحسن	enhance / boost	disprove / discredit
inspire	يلهم	encourage / motivate	discourage / dishearten
involve	يتضمن / يشرك في	include / embody	exclude / eliminate
near	قريب	close (to) / nearby / next to	far / remote / distant
pace	إيقاع / رتم الأحداث / خطوة	step / rapidity	slowness





Word		Synonym	Antonym
persuade	يقنع	convince / induce	dissuade / deter / dishearten
physical	بدني / مادي / محسوس	bodily / corporal / concrete	nonphysical / mental / abstract
popular	محبوب / شعبي	liked / favoured / admired	unpopular / unconventional / uncommon
positive	ايجابي	favourable / good / perfect	negative / unfavourable
possible	ممكن / محتمل	feasible / attainable / achievable	impossible / unattainable / unachievable
previous	سابق	last / preceding / former	next / following / coming
qualified (adj)	مؤهل	trained - competent	unqualified - apprentice
reliable (adj)	يمكن الاعتماد عليه	dependable - trustworthy	unreliable - untrustworthy
repair	يصلح	fix / mend	damage / destroy / ruin
respond	يستجيب	reply - answer - react	ask - inquire - ignore
rewarding (adj)	مجزى	worthwhile - advantageous	depressing - unprofitable
rule	قاعدة	regulation - order - law	*****
servant	خادم - خادمة	maid / attendant	master / mistress
stressful (adj)	مجهّد	worrying - exhausting	relaxing - comforting
suitable	مناسب	appropriate / right / apt	unsuitable / inappropriate / inapt
traditional	تقليدي	conventional	unconventional / unusual
trial (n)	محاولة	test - judgment	*****
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	unluckily	luckily / fortunately
unpleasant	غير سار	nasty	pleasant
useful	مفيد / نافع	beneficial / helpful	harmful / useless
wealthy	ثري	rich / affluent	destitute / poor / needy
win	يفوز ب / ينتصر	conquer / triumph / get	lose / fail



وإن مات ، يتكلم بعد !

إهداء  
إلى قارورة الطيب التي انكسرت  
ففاحت رائحتها إلى روح معلمي  
الفاضل مستر طارق صموئيل



### Prepositions

a degree in	درجة علمية في مجال
a home for	موطن لـ
a research into	بحث عن
access to	الوصول إلى
adapt to	يتكيف مع/يتأقلم على
add .... to	يضيف .... إلى
agree with	يتفق مع شخص في الرأي / يوافق على شيء
angry with	غاضب من
apart from = except for	بخلاف/ باستثناء
apply to / for	يتقدم بطلب لشخص أو شركة
battle against	يحارب ضد
(be) late for	متأخر على
break down	يتعطل
breathe in / out	ياخذ شهيق / يخرج زفير
by a river	بجوار نهر
call out	ينادي بصوت عالي
campaign for	يقود حملة من أجل
carry on	يستمر
change .... into	يحول .... إلى
chat with	يدرّش مع
close to	قريب من
communicate with	يتواصل مع شخص
compete in	ينافس في
complain about	يشكو من شيء
concerned about	مهتم بـ
contact with	تواصل مع
crazy about	مهوروس بـ / شغوف بـ
cruel to	قاسي مع
decide on	يختار / يحدد
decide to	يقرر أن
eligible for	مؤهل لـ / مستحق لـ
familiar with	مطلع على / عارف بـ
fight with	يتقاتل / يحارب مع
find out about	يجد معلومات عن
for instance	على سبيل المثال
for this reason	لهذا السبب
frightened of	خائف من
full of	ملئ بـ
give ..... back to.....	يعيد ..... إلى ....
good / useful for	جيد لـ / مفيد لـ
have a talk with	يجري حديث مع
hear about / of	يسمع عن (شخص أو شيء)
hear from	يتلقى أخبار أو معلومات من
important for	هام لـ ....
in addition	بالإضافة إلى
in charge of	مسئول عن

lead to	يؤدي إلى
lie on	يرقد على
live on	يعيش على
live with	يعيش مع
look after	يعتني بـ
look forward to	يتطلع إلى
of your own	ملك/ خاص بك
on your own	بنفسك/ بمفردك
participate in	يشارك في
pick ... up	يلتقط
popular with / among	محبوب من / شائع وسط
prepare for	يجهز لـ
protect against ....	يحمي ... ضد / من
qualified for	مؤهل لـ
ready for	مستعد / جاهز لـ
reason for	سبب لـ ....
refer to	يُشير إلى
reply to	يرد على
research on	يجري بحثاً على
respond to	يستجيب لـ
return to	يعود إلى
ride on	يركب (دراجة / موتورسكل / حيوان)
right for	مناسب لـ
save from	ينقذ من
search for	يبحث عن
short for	إختصار لـ ....
sit at a desk	يجلس على مكتب
sorry for	أسف على
support ... with ...	يدعم ..... بـ ....
take air in / out	يستنشق / يزفر
take back	يعيد - يُرجع
take part in	يشارك في
talk to / with	يتحدث إلى / مع
thanks to	بفضل
think of / about	يفكر في
travel on two wheels	يسافر على عجلتين (دراجة مثلاً)
turn ..... down	يخفض صوت ....
turn on / off	يشغل / يطفئ (جهاز)
variety of	تشكيلة من
wait for	ينتظر
wake up	يستيقظ
way of + V+ ing	طريقة لـ
way to + inf	طريقة لـ
work to a plan	يعمل وفق خطة
work for a charity	يعمل لدى جمعية خيرية
wrap up	يغلف / يلف



## Grammar in points

### The zero conditional

<b>If</b> إذا - لو	فاعل	<b>present simple</b> مضارع بسيط	,	فاعل	<b>present simple</b> مضارع بسيط
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### The First conditional

<b>If</b> إذا - لو	فاعل	<b>present simple</b> مضارع بسيط	,	فاعل + will/ can / may+ inf. (inf.) / don't + (inf.)
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### The Second conditional

<b>If</b> إذا - لو	فاعل	<b>present simple</b> ماضي بسيط	,	فاعل + would + inf. / could / might + inf.
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### The Third conditional

<b>If</b> إذا - لو	فاعل	<b>past perfect</b> ماضي تام	,	فاعل would have + pp. / could have / might have + inf.
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<b>If / When</b>	water <b>reaches</b> 100 degrees, it <b>boils</b> .
<b>If</b>	you <b>mix</b> blue and yellow you <b>get</b> green
<b>If</b>	I <b>miss</b> the 8 o'clock bus, I <b>am</b> late for work.
<b>If</b>	you <b>push</b> that button, it <b>lights</b> up
<b>If</b>	they <b>do not</b> pass their exam, their teacher <b>will be</b> sad.
<b>If</b>	you <b>set</b> your mind to a goal, you'll eventually <b>achieve</b> it.
<b>If</b>	If you <b>get</b> high marks, I'll <b>give</b> you a reward.
<b>If</b>	it <b>snowed</b> next July, would you <b>be</b> surprised?
<b>If</b>	I <b>inherited</b> a billion dollars, I <b>would travel</b> to the moon.
<b>If</b>	I <b>were</b> you, I'd <b>stop</b> smoking.
<b>If</b>	I <b>were</b> Salman Khan, I'd <b>marry</b> Kareena Kapoor .
<b>If</b>	he <b>had</b> enough time, he <b>would go</b> on a journey.
<b>Unless</b>	they <b>arrived</b> in time, they <b>wouldn't be</b> admitted.
<b>In case of</b>	his <b>arrival</b> tomorrow, we'll <b>meet</b> him.



<b>Without</b>	getting high marks, she <b>won't</b> join the university.
<b>Without</b>	your <b>help</b> , she <b>would</b> fail.
<b>If</b>	it <b>weren't</b> for television, people <b>would</b> go out more.
<b>Were</b>	he a bird, he <b>would</b> fly.
<b>Were</b>	he <b>to take</b> a taxi, he <b>wouldn't</b> be late.
<b>Had</b>	I enough time, I <b>would</b> attend the meeting.
<b>Should</b>	he <b>run</b> fast, he <b>would</b> win the race.
<b>If</b>	you <b>had been</b> born a boy / girl, how <b>would</b> your life <b>have been</b> different ?
<b>In case of</b>	his <b>hard study</b> / <b>studying</b> , he <b>would</b> have come first.
<b>If</b>	Shakespeare <b>hadn't</b> gone to school, he <b>wouldn't</b> have learned to read and write well.
<b>Had</b>	he <b>arrived</b> early, he <b>wouldn't</b> have missed the train
<b>Had</b>	he <b>not worked</b> hard, he <b>wouldn't</b> have reached his goal.

## Reported statement

لا تتغير الأزمنة أو الظروف أو أسماء الإشارة داخل الأقواس في الحالات الآتية :

1. إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع أو المستقبل .

**Direct speech:** She **says**, "I like ice cream."

**Reported speech:** She **says** (that) she likes ice cream.

**Girgis:** "Noha **works** in an office."

**Girgis says** (that) Noha **works** in an office.

**Girgis said** (that) Noha **worked** in an office.

2. إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية (ومن الممكن أن يتغير الزمن إلى الماضي) .

**Girgis:** "The sun **rises** in the east."

**Girgis said** (that) the sun **rose** in the east. Or **Girgis said** (that) the sun **rises** in the east.

**Direct speech:** The sky **is** blue.

**Reported speech:** She **said** (that) the sky **is/was** blue.

3. إذا كان الكلام قد قيل منذ فترة قصيرة ويدل على ذلك كلمات وتعبيرات مثل :

a moment ago / a minute ago / just / just now / a short time ago

**He said just now**, "I **am** playing chess."

→→→ He **said just now** that he **is** playing chess.

4. إذا كان الكلام المباشر حقيقى في لحظة الكلام (ومن الممكن أن يتغير الزمن إلى الماضي) :

"I'm two metres tall," he **said**.

→→→ He **said** he **is** / **was** two metres tall.

## Reported imperatives, (order, suggestions & advice)

**Direct speech:** —Dad: "Do your homework."

**Reported speech:** —Dad **told me** to do my homework.

**Direct speech:** —Teacher: "Don't talk to your friend."

**Reported speech:** —The teacher **told me** not to talk to my friend.

## Reported questions

**Direct Speech** —Girgis: "Does Noha **work** in an office?"

**Reported Speech** —Girgis **asks** if/whether Noha **works** in an office.

**Direct Speech** —Girgis: "Does Noha **work** in an office?"



**Reported Speech** – Girgis asked if/whether Noha worked in an office.

**Direct Speech** → He said to me, "Where did you buy this nice suit?"

**Reported Speech** → He asked me / wanted to know where I bought / had bought that nice suit.

## Modal verbs of deduction

### must + inf.

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في المضارع في الإثبات:

That **must be** the main entrance. I can see people queuing to get in.

He **must live** near here because he always walks to work.

### can't + inf. ..

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في المضارع في النفي:

You **can't be** bored already! You've only been here five minutes.

It **can't be** easy for him, looking after three kids on his own.

### may / might / could + inf. ..

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في المضارع في الإثبات:

I've lost my keys. They **might be** at work or they **could be** in the car.

We regret to inform you that some services **may be** delayed due to the bad weather.

### may / might not + inf.

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في المضارع في النفي:

My grandmother **may not / might not** remember you. She hasn't seen you for ages.

### must have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في الماضي في الإثبات:

He **must have forgotten** his phone at home again. He's not answering.

I called you yesterday around three o'clock but you **must have been** out.

The thief **must have had** a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.

An earthquake? That **must have been** terrifying!

### can't have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في الماضي في النفي:

I **can't have left** my phone at work. You phoned me when I was walking to my car.

A: I spent a month in hospital before I was able to walk.

B: That **can't have been** easy for you.

### may / might / could have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في الماضي في الإثبات:

We **don't know** for sure that Alex **broke** the coffee table. It **might have been** the dog.

I **think** I **might have left** the air conditioning on. Please **can you check**?

### may / might not have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في الماضي في النفي:

Your mother **didn't call** me by name. She **may not / might not have remembered** me.





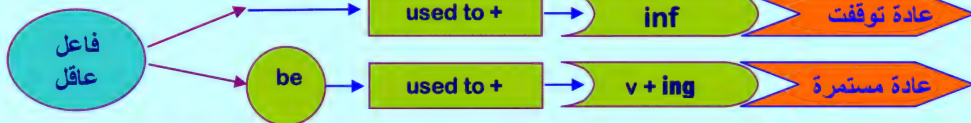
➤ Present necessity	الضرورة / الإلزام في المضارع
نصيحة قوية لشخص	You <b>must</b> give up smoking .
دعوة مؤدبة ( عزومة ) قوية	You <b>must</b> try some of this chocolate cake. It's delicious.
قاعدة أو قانون أو أمر مباشر	Athletes <b>must</b> get a special heart examination. (الإلزام أو الإلزام طبقاً لنصوص القوانين والتعليمات والإشعارات والأوامر المكتوبة على لافتات)
الزام شخصي داخلي	I <b>must</b> study hard this year to fulfill my dream .
تذكير / تذكر	I <b>must</b> phone my dad. It's his birthday today.
أمر من المتحدث للمخاطب	You <b>must</b> come to work early.
انتقاد سلوك معين	<b>Must</b> you keep playing that terrible music? <b>Why must</b> you mispronounce my name every time?
تستخدم a must كإسم بمعنى ضرورة	➤ It's a must that all drivers wear seat belts.
➤ have / has to - have / has got to	
إلزام مفروض من مصدر خارجي	➤ you <b>have</b> to <b>carry</b> your passport all the time when you travel to a foreign country.
➤ need to + inf.	
لتعبير عن الحاجة للقيام بشئ	➤ To buy this villa, you <b>need to / must</b> start saving from now.
➤ had to / needed to + inf.	
الضرورة أو الإلزام في الماضي	➤ I was late for school, so I <b>had to / needed to</b> take a taxi.
➤ will have to / will need to + inf.	
الضرورة أو الإلزام في المستقبل	➤ I <b>will need to</b> drink a few cups of coffee in order to stay awake.
➤ don't / doesn't have to - don't / doesn't need to - needn't + inf.	
عدم الضرورة أو الإلزام في المضارع	➤ You <b>don't have to / don't need to / needn't buy</b> any bread. Dad has already bought.
➤ didn't have to / didn't need to + inf.	
عدم الضرورة أو الإلزام في الماضي	➤ I <b>didn't have to / didn't need to</b> take a taxi. The bus was on time.
➤ needn't have + p.p.	
شئ لم يكن من الضروري القيام به - ولكنه تم القيام به رغم عدم ضرورته	➤ You <b>needn't have bought</b> any meat. We have a lot of meat in the fridge.
➤ will not (won't) have to - will not (won't) need to + inf.	
لن يكون من الضروري أن	➤ Tomorrow is Friday so I <b>won't have to go</b> to school .
➤ mustn't / can't + inf.	
الحظر / المنع في المضارع	➤ You <b>mustn't park</b> your car here. It's ( illegal / prohibited / not allowed / forbidden).

➤ The past simple tense	زمن الماضي البسيط
حدث اكتمل في توقيت محدد في الماضي أو استغرق مدة من الوقت في الماضي	➤ My grandfather <b>died</b> 30 years ago. ➤ My brother <b>lived</b> in Armant for seven years.
لسرد أحداث وقعت وانتهت في الماضي	➤ Yesterday, I <b>went</b> to the restaurant and <b>ordered</b> a big meal.
يمكن استخدامه ليعبر عن مدة بدأت وانتهت في الماضي	➤ Mr. Girgis <b>lived</b> for five years in Armant. Now he lives in Luxor.
أحداث متكررة أو عادات كانت تحدث في الماضي	➤ When I was in Alex, I <b>swam</b> in the sea every day in the early morning.



يستخدم بعد ألفي الحالة الشرطية الثانية	➤ If she had enough money, she would buy a new dress.
بعد يستخدم للتعبير عن تفضيل شيء في المضارع would rather/would sooner إذا كان هناك فاعلين	➤ I'd rather you left your current job.
It is time + ماضى بسيط + فاعل	➤ It is time we left work.

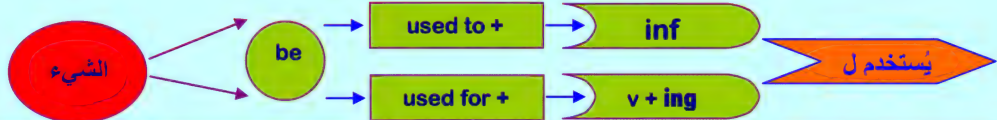
## used to اعتاد ان



- He **used to** live in Luxor. = He no longer lives in Luxor
- They **didn't use to** go to school, they always **skipped** class.
- I **am (get) used to** getting up early.
- It's his habit **to** revise = He **is** used to revising.
- It **was** her habit **to** get up early = She used to get up early.

**Girgis Abo Sefein**

## used to يُستخدم في



- Protractors **are used for** measuring angles.
- Pens **are used to** write = Pens **are used for** writing .
- Protractors **are used to** measure angles .

## ACTIVE / PASSIVE

was / were + pp + ( by + الفاعل ) مفعول

Soha did the housework 2 hours ago. Active

The housework was done ( by Soha ) 2 hours ago Passive

## ➤ Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

After, As soon as	➔	ماضي تام ( الحدث الأول )	,	ماضي بسيط ( الحدث الثاني )
Before, By the time	➔	ماضي بسيط ( الحدث الثاني )	,	ماضي تام ( الحدث الأول )
When	➔	ماضي بسيط ( الحدث الثاني )	,	ماضي تام ( الحدث الأول )
When	➔	ماضي تام ( الحدث الأول )	,	ماضي بسيط ( الحدث الثاني )
When- After- As soon as	➔	ماضي بسيط	,	ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط منفي ( الحدث الثاني )	➔	till, until	,	ماضي تام ( الحدث الأول )
Having	➔	p.p.	,	ماضي بسيط ( الحدث الثاني )
After بدون فاعل	➔	( v. + ing )	,	ماضي بسيط ( الحدث الثاني )



**Before** بدون فاعل

( v. + ing )

ماضي تام ( الحدث الأول )

ماضي بسيط ( الحدث الثاني )

**because**

ماضي تام ( الحدث الأول )

No sooner		than	
Scarcely	ماضي تام	when	ماضي بسيط
Hardly		when	
Only just		when	

**Immediately after** → ( اسم ) or ( v + ing ) → ماضي بسيط

- ❖ When Mr. Bishoy reached the station, the train had left.
- ❖ When Mr. Bishoy had reached the station, the train left.
- ❖ He didn't watch TV until he had finished his homework .
- ❖ Having finished his homework , he watched TV .
- ❖ After reading the story, I visited my friend.
- ❖ I had read the story before visiting my friend.
- ❖ Tony knew Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.
- ❖ No sooner had he arrived at the station than the train left
- ❖ Immediately after his arrival at the station, the train left

Mr. Girgis Sefein

## Relative clauses عبارات الوصل

who / that	الذي / التي / الذين	تحل محل فاعل عاقل - ويأتي بعدها فعل.
whom	الذي / التي / الذين	تحل محل المفعول به العاقل - ويأتي بعدها جملة.
which/that	الذي / التي / الذين	تحل محل الفاعل غير العاقل - ويأتي بعدها فعل.
whose	الذي ملكه / الذين يملكون	تحل محل صفات او صيغ الملكية - ويأتي بعدها اسم مملوك لما قبلها
where	حيث/المكان الذي فيه (منه)	للاماكن ويأتي بعدها جملة.
when	عندما / الوقت الذي فيه	للتوقيت ويأتي بعدها جملة.
what	الشيء الذي	يأتي قبلها (فعل / ضمير) أو تأتي في أول الجملة.
why	السبب الذي من أجله	يأتي بعدها جملة.

### 1- who / that

( الذي / الذين )، وتحل محل فاعل عاقل - ويأتي بعدها فعل.

→ فعل + who / that + فاعل عاقل →  
The man (who / that) lives next door to us bought a new car.

من الممكن ان تحل محل مفعول عاقل - ويأتي بعدها فاعل آخر.

→ فاعل آخر + who / whom / that + مفعول عاقل →  
The people (whom / who / that) we met at the hotel were very helpful.

### 2- whom

( الذي / الذين )، وتحل محل مفعول به عاقل - ويأتي بعدها جملة.

The woman whom my brother married is from Alexandria.

إذا وجد حرف جر مع المفعول العاقل (يتم وضعه باحدى الطريقتين الاتيتين):



حرف الجر ..... + who / whom / that + مفعول عاقل

حرف الجر ..... + whom + حرف الجر + مفعول عاقل

My brother met the woman (**whom / who / that**) I used to work **with**.

My brother met the woman (**with whom**) I used to work.

### 3- which / that

( الذي / الذين )، وتحل محل فاعل غير عاقل ( للأشياء / الحيوانات / الأفكار ) - ويأتي بعدها فعل.

فعل + which / that + فاعل غير عاقل

The car (**which / that**) broke down is in the garage.

من الممكن ان تحل محل مفعول غير عاقل - ويأتي بعدها فاعل آخر.

فاعل آخر + which / that + مفعول غير عاقل

She ate the chocolate (**which / that**) I bought.

من الممكن ان تحل ( which ) محل فكرة أو جملة كاملة ( وفي هذه الحالة لا يمكن استخدام that مكانها ).

فعل / فاعل آخر + which + جملة كاملة

She treats her students well, **which** makes her a good teacher.

I have sales skills, **which** made me the best candidate for the job.

إذا وجد حرف جر مع المفعول غير العاقل ( يتم وضعه باحدى الطريقتين الاتيتين ):

(1)

حرف الجر ..... + which / that + مفعول غير عاقل

(2)

حرف الجر ..... + which + حرف الجر + مفعول غير عاقل

لاحظ انه من الممكن ان استخدام حرف الجر قبل ( which ) مباشرة و لكن ليس قبل ( that ).

The job (**which / that**) she applied **for** is well paid.

The job **for which** she applied is well paid.

على الرغم من تقارب استخدام ( which ) و ( that ) إلا انه هناك بعض الحالات الخاصة في استخدام ( that ) مثل:

1- يُفضل استخدام (that) عند وجود أحد الكلمات الآتية:

all / any / every / some / no / none / much / the first / the last / the only / little / few / only

All **that** you have mentioned is known for me.

He was **the first** person **that** died of corona virus.

إذا وجد حرف الجر (of) بعد أى من الكلمات السابقة نستخدم (whom / which) وليس (that):

..... + of + which + مفعول غير عاقل

Mr. Girgis has read many novels, **all of which** are interesting.

There were many questions, **most of which** I could answer.

..... + of + whom + مفعول عاقل

Ten people applied for the job, **none of whom** was/ were suitable.

He has three daughters, **all of whom** are married.

2- يُفضل استخدام (that) عند وجود أحد الكلمات الآتية:

everything / anything / something

Everything **that** you've ever dreamed of is appearing when you wake up.

If you hear of **anything that** might help, please give us a call.

3- يُفضل استخدام (that) إذا سبقها صفة تفضيل:

"The Green Mile" is truly **the best** film **that** I have ever seen.

4- يجب استخدام (that) بعد كلمات الاستفهام : What / Which / Who

Who is the player **that** scored the most goals in football history?



## 4- whose

(الذي ملكه / الذين يملكون) ، وتحل محل صفات او صيغ الملكية - ويأتي بعدها اسم مملوك لما قبلها.

مملوك + whose + مالك (عاقِل / غير عاقِل)

The little girl **whose** doll was lost is sad.

لاحظ أنه هناك بعض الكلمات لها نفس الشكل في حالة الاسم والفعل.

pay	أجر / يدفع
help	مساعدة / يساعد
visit	زيارة / يزور
help	مساعدة - يساعد
dream	حلم - يحلم
likes	الاشياء المفضلة/ يحب

wish	أمنية - يتمنى
exports	صادرت - يصدر
imports	واردات- يستورد
work	عمل - يعمل
stay	إقامة - يقيم
wishes	الامنيات / يتمنى

لكن عند استخدام هذه الكلمات بعد ( whose ) يأتي بعدها فعل.

We'll give a prize to the company **whose** exports are good.

لاحظ الفرق بين :

(1) whose ضمير وصل يُستخدم للملكية

(2) who's = who is / who has

That must be the cat **whose** tail got cut off.

Her brother **who's** a lawyer lives in Alexandria. = who is

Cristiano Ronaldo is the person **who's** the most followers on instagram. = who has.

## 5- where

(حيث / المكان الذي فيه / المكان الذي منه) ، وتُستخدم مع الأماكن ويأتي بعدها جملة.

..... فاعل آخر + where + (المكان)

This is the club **where** I first met my wife.

من الممكن استخدام ( which / that ) بدلاً من ( where ) كضمير وصل مع الأماكن (عندما يكون هناك نشاط قد تم في المكان) ولكن في وجود حرف جر بإحدى الطرق الآتية:

(1) ..... at / in / to . فاعل آخر + which / that + (المكان)

Luxor is the city **which / that** I was born **in**.

The country **which / that** he went **to** is very hot.

(2) ..... فاعل آخر + at / in / to which + (المكان)

لاحظ انه من الممكن ان استخدام حرف الجر قبل ( which ) مباشرة ( لكن ليس قبل ( that ) ).

The country **to which** he went is very hot.

Luxor is the city **in which** I was born.

ان لم يكن هناك نشاط ( يتم أو قد تم ) في داخل المكان فاننا نتعامل مع المكان كشيء غير عاقل ونستخدم ( which / that ) كضمير وصل دون استخدام حرف جر:

..... فاعل آخر + which / that + (مكان لا يوجد به نشاط)

This is the villa **which / that** my father bought a year ago.

## 6- when

(عندما / الوقت الذي فيه) ، وتُستخدم مع الزمان (الفترة الزمنية) ويأتي بعدها جملة.

..... فاعل آخر + when + (الزمان)

Friday is the day **when** I visit my grandparents in our village.



2001 was the year **when** she graduated from Oxford University.

من الممكن إستخدام ( which / that ) بدلاً من (when) كضمير وصل مع الزمان (عندما يكون هناك نشاط قد تم في ذلك الوقت) ولكن في وجود حرف جر بإحدى الطرق الآتية:

→ (1) ..... in / on / at . فاعل آخر + which / that + (الزمان)

Seven o'clock is the time **which / that** I get up **at**.

Summer is the time **which / that** people enjoy warmer weather **in**.

→ (2) ..... فاعل آخر + which + in / on / at + (الزمان)

لاحظ انه من الممكن ان استخدام حرف الجر قبل ( which ) مباشرة و لكن ليس قبل ( that ).

Seven o'clock is the time **at which** I get up.

Summer is the time **in which** people enjoy warmer weather.

ان لم يكن هناك نشاط ( يتم أو قد تم ) في ذلك الوقت فاننا نتعامل مع الزمان كشيء غير عاقل ونستخدم (which / that) كضمير وصل دون استخدام حرف جر:

→ ..... فاعل آخر + which / that + (زمان لا يوجد به نشاط)

Winter is the season **which / that** I love most of all.

## 7- what = the thing that / which

**What** makes her a good teacher is that she treats her students well.

I quite know **what** you are going to say.

Don't tell the police **what** she had done.

## 8- why = (that ..... for / which ..... for)

(السبب الذي من أجله )، ويأتي بعدها جملة.

I know **why** he married her? For her money.

Girgis didn't realize **why** the crowd was cheering.

That's the reason **why** I left my job. = That's the reason **that** I left my job **for**.

## حذف ضمير الوصل

من الممكن حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يعود على مفعول ( who / whom / which / that ) دون أن نعوض عنه:

The man **whom** she married was a dangerous criminal.

= The man she married was a dangerous criminal.

The flowers **that** I bought yesterday have already died.

= The flowers I bought yesterday have already died.

من الممكن أيضا حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يعود على فاعل و لكن يجب أن نعوض عنه كالاتي (على حسب كون الجملة معلوم ام مجهول).

→ (1) ..... V + ing + فاعل = فعل في المعلوم + who / which / that + فاعل

The man **who is standing** behind me is a thief.

= The man **standing** behind me is a thief.

→ (2) ..... P.P. + فاعل = فعل في المجهول + who / which / that + نائب فاعل (مفعول)

Plays **which were written** by Shakespeare were translated into different languages.

= Plays **written** by Shakespeare were translated into different languages.

■ لا ينبغي ان تكرر الضمائر داخل جملة الوصل:

Don't say	The books which I have read <b>them</b> are very interesting.
Say	The books which I have read are very interesting.



▪ لا تستخدم ( that ) مع جمل الوصل التي تعطي معلومات إضافية والتي توضع بعد فاصلة.

Don't say	Luxor, <b>that</b> is my hometown, is an amazing city.
Say	Luxor, which is my hometown, is an amazing city.

## إضافات خاصة بالفائقين

يلاحظ ان حرف الجر الذي يسبق ( whom / which ) يرتبط غالبا بالفعل الذي يلي ضمير الوصل أو الاسم الذي يسبقه و يعتمد علي المعنى المقصود. و لتسهيل اختيار حرف الجر المناسب لاحظ الاتي :

reply to Answer to	in ( article / novel / story / tale / book /	at meeting / stadium /	mean by	apologize for
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She asked me where I had been, **to which** الذي عليه I replied, "I can't tell you."

Lord of the Flies is a story **in which** التي فيها a group of school boys are shipwrecked on an island.

I've just read a newspaper article **in which** التي فيها the life of a famous woman is described in detail.

They said something very cruel, for **which** الذي عليه I think they should apologise.

Tomorrow, I'm going to a meeting **at which** التي فيها we're going to discuss women's role in society.

## 1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Omar has a new..... on his smartphone to understand foreign languages.

- (a) chat (b) app (c) internet (d) click

2. The students answered all the questions in the..... and then checked their scores.

- (a) feedback (b) invention (c) quiz (d) computer

3. My dad uses..... if he doesn't know which road to take.

- (a) vehicle (b) app (c) translation (d) GPS

4. In the future, we will have the..... to travel to space on our holidays.

- (a) technology (b) invention (c) internet (d) robot

5. Kamal..... his homework before he went to the cinema.

- (a) had finished (b) finished (c) was finishing (d) would finish

6. You..... make a loud noise in the library or you will get into trouble.

- (a) can (b) should (c) mustn't (d) must

7. If Magda..... a language course, she would be able to speak to foreigners.

- (a) does (b) will do (c) did (d) would do

8. What would you do if your friend..... an accident?

- (a) have (b) would have (c) has (d) had

9. When the alarm rings, we..... the building.

- (a) would leave (b) left (c) leaving (d) leave



10. I have a bad cold, so it is difficult for me to.....

- (a) breathe (b) research (c) wash (d) respond

11. We should always put our plastic rubbish in a separate.....

- (a) wrap (b) bin (c) dust (d) floor

12. A new school..... in our village last year.

- (a) built (b) was built (c) was building (d) had been built

13. Fortunately, the police could..... the mystery and catch the criminal.

- (a) solve (b) make (c) find (d) do

14. It's very easy to..... around in that city because the public transport is cheap and efficient.

- (a) get (b) find (c) stay (d) say

15. There was an emergency so the school was .....

- (a) serviced (b) navigated (c) evacuated (d) injured

16. The boys could help the injured man because they had learnt about.....

- (a) danger (b) first aid (c) hygiene (d) emergency services

17. Mr. Girgis loves his job because it's very.....

- (a) stressful (b) rewarding (c) qualified (d) boring

18. Gamal wants to do a / an ..... to learn how to be a builder.

- (a) attendant (b) industry (c) apprenticeship (d) degree

19. The most important skill for a teacher is to be a good.....

- (a) reward (b) communicator (c) construction (d) qualification

20. I didn't enjoy that novel because the..... was very complicated.

- (a) plot (b) characters (c) publisher (d) poet

21. Becoming a world champion in your sport is an amazing .....

- (a) competition (b) winner (c) medal (d) achievement

22. Fatma..... her sister that she was going to the library to study.

- (a) said (b) asked (c) requested (d) told

23. Hazem asked..... he could leave the lesson early.

- (a) that (b) whether (c) weather (d) to

24. Athletes play well and..... against each other to win medals.

- (a) complete (b) compete (c) complement (d) compliment

25. The customer..... the shop assistant for some help.

- (a) told (b) said (c) thought (d) asked



26. I'm going to start a/an..... against cutting down trees in my town.

- (a) camp (b) campaign (c) chaos (d) advice

27. Look! That is the gold medal..... the athlete won at the Paralympics.

- (a) who (b) which (c) where (d) when

28. He is really ....., he did many things that are against the law.

- (a) guilt (b) guiltless (c) guilty (d) guiltlessness

29. Miss Amany is a nurse, so she..... be very caring.

- (a) must (b) can't (c) mustn't (d) have to

30. That..... be my book. I have my one in my bag.

- (a) must (b) can (c) can't (d) doesn't

31. Mona was absent from school yesterday, so she..... ill.

- (a) must have been (b) can't be (c) had to be (d) mustn't be

32. I'm sure the police will solve the..... and arrest the criminal.

- (a) riddle (b) mystery (c) myth (d) puzzle

33. Hana loves animals, so she wants to be a .....

- (a) teacher (b) plumber (c) vet (d) baker

34. After the accident, Lara couldn't walk and she had to use a/an.....

- (a) wheelchair (b) armchair (c) pair of glasses (d) muscle

35. I want to go to university to study for a/an.....

- (a) skill (b) degree (c) apprenticeship (d) contract

36. I still don't know what happened to my pen. It's a.....

- (a) guilty (b) criminal (c) mystery (d) plot

37. A nurse is a hard-working person..... is caring and reliable.

- (a) who (b) whose (c) which (d) what

38. You..... use your phone while you're driving. It's dangerous.

- (a) must (b) can (c) mustn't (d) should

39. If Samia ..... the entrance test, she will go to Cairo University next year.

- (a) would pass (b) will pass (c) passes (d) passed

40. The teacher asked..... the students had understood the explanation.

- (a) what (b) to (c) so (d) whether

41. Ali arrived an hour late for the interview. He's not very.....

- (a) punctual (b) honest (c) flexible (d) loyal

42. Luxor is a city ..... is famous across the world.

- (a) who (b) when (c) where (d) which



43. How..... you feel if you won the competition?

- (a) do (b) are (c) would (d) will

44. There's water all over the kitchen floor. We should call a.....

- (a) vet (b) farmer (c) police officer (d) plumber

45. Maya..... the nurse that she was feeling ill.

- (a) asked (b) said (c) made (d) told

46. The emergency services have arrived. There..... have been an accident.

- (a) must (b) can't (c) should (d) mustn't

47. I can't eat strawberries because I have a/an.....

- (a) allergy (b) hygiene (c) bacteria (d) danger

48. Nadia wants to..... in the national swimming championships next year.

- (a) achieve (b) compete (c) cycle (d) campaign

49. Winning the silver medal in powerlifting was the greatest ..... of his life.

- (a) achievement (b) campaign (c) competitor (d) activist

50. The person..... is teaching us this week is not our usual teacher.

- (a) whose (b) who (c) which (d) what

51. We..... learn computer skills at school because they are very useful.

- (a) mustn't (b) should (c) can't (d) don't

52. Sherif..... his dad to give him a lift to school because he was late.

- (a) asked (b) questioned (c) said (d) wondered

53. The lady..... taken to hospital in an ambulance after the fire last night.

- (a) will be (b) had been (c) is (d) was

54. My sister has a new job but it is very....., so she's unhappy and tired.

- (a) rewarding (b) practical (c) reliable (d) stressful

55. Wael wants to help other people and keep them safe, so he's training to be a/an .....

- (a) weaver (b) police officer (c) office worker (d) baker

56. I don't know where Lina is. .... have gone to the sports centre.

- (a) can (b) shouldn't (c) might (d) mustn't

**Mr. Girgis Sefein**  
**01 22 84 84 121**





## 2. Translate the following into Arabic.

1. GPS, which stands for Global Positioning System, is a radio navigation system. This helps land, sea and airline users determine their exact location easily.

.....

.....

.....

2. People with disabilities are useful citizens although they have special needs. They can use their different skills to work with others to make progress on projects.

.....

.....

.....

3. Education is essential for students of different ages all over the world. It is the process of achieving knowledge, values, skills and positive habits.

.....

.....

.....

4. Some customers express their dissatisfaction with the things they buy with complaints. So, customer service should deal with these complaints seriously to please buyers.

.....

.....

.....

5. A robot is a machine that is controlled by a computer. It can save time and do many tasks done by man.

.....

.....

.....

## 3. Translate the following into English.

1. يلعب التعليم دوراً فعالاً في بناء المواطن القادر على مواجهة كل تحديات العصر ، لذا يُعد استثماراً بشرياً في كافة المجالات.

.....

.....

2. سوق العمل مليئٌ بالمنافسة الشديدة لنيل فرص العمل المتنوعة في كل المجالات ، حيث تتطلب كل وظيفة مهارات محددة يسعى إليها الباحث عن الوظيفة.

.....

.....

3- علينا أن نفخر بالرياضيين الأكفاء الذين فازوا بميداليات في شتي البطولات. كما يجب أن نعطيهم العناية الكافية ليستمروا في تحقيق المزيد من النجاح.

.....

.....

4- يُعتبر الجهل عدو الإنسان الأول الذي يعوق التنمية والتقدم في شتي المجالات . لذا . لابد من محاربته عن طريق محو الأمية ونشر الوعي القومي.

.....

.....



5- يجب أن نتبع قواعد النظافة الشخصية والعامة حتي نتجنب الأمراض، فالصحة أغلي من أي شيء ولا يعرف قدرها إلا من حرم منها.

## 6. Choose one of the two topics. Write about 150 words on the topic.

1. 'New technology has made it easier for people to make new friends'. Do you agree or disagree?

2. 'The most important skill we learn at school is how to interact with other people'. Do you agree or disagree?

3. Write a review of a book you have read. Describe the main characters and the plot, and say whether you recommend it or not.

4. Write a review of a website you have used. Explain the information that it contains, why you used it, and say whether it is easy to use or not.

5. Write an essay for a website describing a city from the future. Write about houses and transport, and say what you think it would be like to live there.

6. Write an essay advertising a new app. Decide what the app is for, who would use it and what features it would have.

7. Write an email to your teacher describing someone who has achieved something special. Explain how you know the person, what the person did and why you admire him/her.

8. Write an email to a friend to recommend a holiday destination. Describe the place, say what you can see and do there, and say why you think it is a good place for a holiday.



## Treasure Island

<b>advantage (n)</b>	ميزة / أفضلية
<b>agreement (n)</b>	اتفاق / موافقة
<b>alive (adj)</b>	على قيد الحياة / ناشط
<b>anchor (n)</b>	مرساة / هلب
<b>arrest (v.ed)</b>	يقبض على
<b>attach (v. ed)</b>	يلحق ب / يرفق
<b>attachment (n)</b>	ملحق / مرفق
<b>attack (v. -ed)</b>	يهاجم
<b>bandage</b>	ضمادة للجرح
<b>cape (n)</b>	الراس (أرض داخلية في البحر) / لسان
<b>care (n / v. d)</b>	رعاية/ عناية/ حرص - يعتني/ يهتم
<b>cave (n)</b>	كهف
<b>chain (v. ed / n)</b>	سلسلة / يكيل بالسلاسل
<b>cliff (n)</b>	منحدر صخري
<b>climb (v - ed)</b>	يتسلق
<b>close</b>	قريب
<b>crazy (adj)</b>	متهور / أهوج
<b>crazy (adj)</b>	مجنون
<b>crew (n)</b>	طاقم السفينة
<b>deck</b>	ظهر السفينة
<b>dig (v- dug - dug)</b>	يحفر
<b>distant (adj)</b>	بعيد
<b>empty (adj)</b>	فارغ
<b>except (prep)</b>	ما عدا
<b>excited (adj)</b>	مثار / فرح
<b>fence (n)</b>	سور / سياج
<b>fire at us</b>	يطلقون النار علينا
<b>fire his gun</b>	يطلق النار من مسدسه
<b>firewood (n)</b>	حطب للنار
<b>flag (n)</b>	علم/ راية
<b>flat (adj / n)</b>	مسطح - مستو - شقة
<b>fort (n)</b>	قلعة / حصن
<b>frightened (adj)</b>	مرعوب
<b>ground (n)</b>	أرض
<b>guard (v. ed / n)</b>	يحرص - حارس
<b>hill (n)</b>	تل
<b>imagine (v.d)</b>	يتخيل
<b>in trouble</b>	في ورطة
<b>lay down</b>	يضجع
<b>malaria (n)</b>	مرض الملاريا
<b>mast</b>	ساري السفينة
<b>mist (n)</b>	ضباب / شبورة
<b>negotiate (v.d)</b>	يتفاوض
<b>nod (n)</b>	إيماءة

<b>offer (v. ed / n)</b>	يعرض - عرض
<b>paddle (n)</b>	مجادف
<b>painfully</b>	بشكل مؤلم
<b>parrot (n)</b>	ببغاء
<b>pass through</b>	يمر خلال / يخترق
<b>persuade (v.d)</b>	يقنع
<b>pirate (n)</b>	قرصان
<b>point (n) (v.ed)</b>	إشارة - يشير / يحدد
<b>pointed (adj.)</b>	مدبب - محدد
<b>realize (v.d)</b>	يفهم/ يدرك
<b>remind (v.ed)</b>	يذكر
<b>rocky</b>	صخري
<b>rope (n)</b>	حبل
<b>rule (n / v. d)</b>	قاعدة/ نظام - يحكم
<b>sand (n)</b>	رمل
<b>shallow</b>	ضحل - قليل العمق
<b>shot (n)</b>	طلقة/ عيار ناري
<b>shoulder</b>	كتف - يحمل على عاتقه
<b>skeleton (n)</b>	هيكل عظمي
<b>smile (n) (v.d)</b>	ابتسامة/ يبتسم
<b>smoke (n)</b>	دخان
<b>spade (n)</b>	جازوف / مجرفة
<b>steer (v. ed)</b>	يمسك بالدفعة/ يقود/ يحدد اتجاه
<b>supplies (n)</b>	مؤن
<b>sword (n)</b>	سيف
<b>take lives</b>	يُهلك
<b>tent (n)</b>	خيمة
<b>terrible (adj)</b>	رهيب
<b>thick (adj)</b>	سميك / غليظ
<b>torch (n/ v.ed)</b>	شعلة/ كشاف - يشعل النار ب
<b>trap (v. ped / n)</b>	يحاصر - فخ / مصيدة
<b>trapped (adj)</b>	محاصر
<b>trial (n)</b>	محكمة / اختبار / محاولة
<b>trick (n / v. ed)</b>	حيل - يخدع
<b>truce (n)</b>	هدنة
<b>trust (v.ed) (n)</b>	يثق/ ثقة
<b>useless (adj)</b>	عديم الفائدة
<b>weakly (adv)</b>	بضعف
<b>weapon (n)</b>	سلاح
<b>wet (adj)</b>	مبتل
<b>win (v. won - won/ n)</b>	يفوز ب / فوز
<b>wound</b>	جرح - يجرح
<b>wreck</b>	حطام - تتحطم (السفينة)
<b>Girgis Sefein</b>	جرجس سيفين



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. There was a / an ..... that stopped us from opening the gate.

- (a) chain (b) anchor (c) mast (d) flag

2. Here's my ..... I'll buy the old bike from you for LE100.

- (a) presentation (b) fare (c) offer (d) affair

3. The bird made a loud ..... and then flew from the trees.

- (a) voice (b) song (c) cry (d) laugh

4. There was a thick ..... in the morning and I could not see the road.

- (a) sun (b) mist (c) air (d) water

5. Mr. Girgis lives near a busy road and the ..... from the cars is terrible.

- (a) talk (b) shout (c) noise (d) cry

6. The children have got ..... in their shoes because they were on the beach all morning.

- (a) rain (b) rock (c) sand (d) stone

7. They put a /an ..... around the car and pulled it from the river.

- (a) rope (b) string (c) mast (d) anchor

8. When there is a ....., a judge decides if someone did or did not break the law.

- (a) trial (b) trail (c) try (d) tail

9. The taxi driver ..... the car around some holes in the road.

- (a) sailed (b) steered (c) walked (d) flew

10. The nurse put a ..... on the boy's head because he had a cut on it.

- (a) sheet (b) note (c) bandage (d) cloth

11. The police will ..... the criminals soon.

- (a) reward (b) win (c) catch (d) arrive

12. The tourists came on to the ..... when the ship arrived in Port Said.

- (a) cabin (b) deck (c) sail (d) mast

13. It was not easy to swim because the sea was very ..... .

- (a) tall (b) thick (c) flat (d) high

14. We used a ..... so that we could see in the darkness.

- (a) torch (b) paddle (c) gun (d) fence

15. Please, can you close that window? I can't ..... it.

- (a) get (b) arrive (c) go (d) reach

16. The sea is very ..... here so it is safe for small children.

- (a) cold (b) dangerous (c) shallow (d) deep



17. My sister played a ..... on me and everyone laughed.

- (a) game (b) sport (c) task (d) trick

18. Your ..... is between your neck and your arm.

- (a) head (b) shoulder (c) nose (d) hand

19. Lina had a / an ..... on her leg after the accident.

- (a) noise (b) difficulty (c) wound (d) illness

20. People have found lots of treasure in an old ..... under the sea.

- (a) crash (b) wreck (c) trash (d) waste

21. If you are a doctor, you need to ..... about people's health.

- (a) care (b) watch (c) hope (d) see

22. I asked Fady if he wanted a sweet and he..... his head to say yes.

- (a) pushed (b) took (c) nodded (d) jumped

23. Before you go climbing, it is important to..... yourself to the rope.

- (a) put (b) attach (c) make (d) take

24. There are no buildings in this area because the ..... is too soft to build on.

- (a) deck (b) top (c) ground (d) ceiling

25. The police..... the men after they had stolen some phones from a shop.

- (a) forget (b) forgave (c) rewarded (d) arrested

26. Listen to this..... It will make you laugh!

- (a) joke (b) joy (c) funny (d) trick

27. If you don't know the English word, you can..... at the food you want.

- (a) mark (b) point (c) sign (d) suggest

28. Don't worry, I..... that I'll text you when I arrive in Giza.

- (a) ask (b) support (c) tell (d) promise

29. We thought we were in trouble until we saw the..... on her face.

- (a) noise (b) noise (c) smile (d) talk

30. This computer is..... It can't do anything.

- (a) lazy (b) useless (c) weak (d) sorry

31. Eventually, the two companies could reach a/ an..... to work together.

- (a) agreement (b) disagreement (c) idea (d) opinion

32. They decided to..... until they could agree what to do.

- (a) negotiate (b) change (c) move (d) promise

33. People can get ill with..... in countries with a lot of mosquitoes.

- (a) environment (b) adventure (c) malaria (d) ecotourism



34. Luckily, the old man is still..... after the accident.

- (a) dead (b) alive (c) actual (d) alone

35. It's very dark outside, can I use your.....?

- (a) paddle (b) chain (c) torch (d) rope

36. It was raining on the mountain, so we waited in a dry..... until it stopped.

- (a) cave (b) river (c) pool (d) wave

37. One..... that they teach you in this school is don't eat in the classroom.

- (a) name (b) food (c) rule (d) timetable

38. Leila's favourite thing in the museum is a..... of a huge whale.

- (a) skeleton (b) bones (c) building (d) deck

39. Before you plant the tree, you need to..... a big hole.

- (a) put (b) dig (c) catch (d) win

40. You need to put a..... in the machine to get a bar of chocolate.

- (a) request (b) money (c) coin (d) trick



**Mr. Girgis Sefein**

**01 22 84 84 121**

